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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. NO. 135.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Petition in Favor of a Local Option Law—Bills on the Private Calendar Passed—The Bill Incorporating the Pawners' Bank Laid Over—House Bills Acted Upon.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1871.

SENATE.

Petitions for a Local Option Law.

A large number of petitions were presented from every section of the commonwealth, and especially from Allegheny, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Butler, etc., for a local option liquor law.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Buckalew—Incorporating the North and West Branch Railway Company, the road to run from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport *via* Bloomsburg; capital, one million dollars, increased with other bills of no general or local importance to western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen introduced and endeavored to pass a bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Warren county to three hundred dollars. It was opposed by Messrs. White, Buckalew and Rutan, who feared the general principle involved.

The Private Calendar.

Embracing over two hundred bills, was considered. Among those acted on were the following Senate bills:

Electing parts of Reserve and McClure townships into a district of Allegheny city for school and election purposes. Mr. Graham had the bill amended by requiring the consent of two-thirds of the property holders in the district, instead of thirty, and providing that the bill shall not go into effect till July first next, when it passed.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, changing the name to Tripartite Bridge Company, authorizing bonds and mortgage for the construction of an inclined plane up Coal Hill. Passed.

Regulating surface drainage in ward, borough, township and election officers in Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Allen, Brewster, Turner and Rutan, and favored by Mr. White and postponed.

Incorporating the Farmers' Bank of Pittsburgh. Joseph Marshall and others are corporators. It allows one and a half per cent. per month on loans on small sums; not more than twelve per cent. of the profits shall be given to stockholders, the balance to be distributed to charitable and worthy women in Pittsburgh.

Mr. White opposed the rate of interest demanded. Messrs. Davis, Rutan and Delamater opposed the bill.

Mr. Anderson explained that it was to take this business partly out of the control of the corporants of Pittsburgh, where the bank brokers were all opposed to the bill on this account.

Mr. Graham defended the bill, but had it laid over for the present.

A supplement for the Nation's Savings Bank of Allegheny city, which was explained and opposed by Mr. Evans striking out the clause authorizing more than legal interest.

House Bills Considered.

The following House bills came up: Authorizing the Allegheny County Legal Journal to designate a new weekly legal advertising journal. Mr. Graham moved a postponement for the present. Carried.

Revising the charter for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh to Manchester, at the Island Mill Run to Allegheny city. Passed.

Incorporating the Diamond Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Passed with an amendment by Mr. Evans, striking out the clause authorizing more than the legal interest.

Supplement for the Allegheny county prison, authorizing the Commissioners to let contract with the Allegheny work-house for the keeping of convicts where the terms are not more than sixty days. Passed.

Extending the act of 1863 for the draining of wet and adjacent lands to coal and other mines in Indiana county. Passed.

Fixing the rate per cent. of borough tax in East Conemaugh, Cambria county, at ten mills. Passed.

Repealing constables' returns to courts in Fayette county. Laid over. Mr. M'Farland, *no*.

Incorporating the Fuyahna Tea Importing Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Conference on Salary Bill.

The House was not in session. The Joint Committee of Conference on the Salary Grab bill will probably not meet till Monday evening.

Vacating portions of Lett's and Mason's lanes in Beaver county. Passed.

Making the rate of interest of loan by the Fourth ward school directors of Allegheny City eight per cent., and exempting the same from State taxation. Passed.

Authorizing the Liberty School district, Pittsburgh, to borrow fifty thousand dollars, sell all real estate not necessary to hold, and issue a special annual tax of five thousand dollars for building purposes. Passed.

Authorizing the City Superintendent of Common Schools of Pittsburgh to grant certificates to Normal Institutes of five days each, instead of one annual institute.

JAMESTOWN, PA.

A Brakeman Has Both Legs Crushed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JAMESTOWN, PA., February 23, 1871.

A brakeman on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroadby the name of George S. Penaly, in making a shackle here last night, was caught over by one train of an empty coal car, breaking both his legs. The doctors think he will live.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

J. Dickinson Phillips, a prominent citizen of Dayton, died suddenly yesterday morning, of paralysis.

Hon. Lee Claflin, father of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, died yesterday, aged seventy-nine.

A new government is formed in New Brunswick, as follows: S. T. Hatfield, President Executive Council; Hon. Mr. King, Attorney General; Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works; Mr. Stevenson, Surveyor General. Core, Comett and Jones are also in the Cabinet, but without office.

Yesterday the House was prorogued by the Lieutenant Governor to meet again on the 5th of April. Considerable excitement prevails in political circles, and much speculation as to changes is indulged in by members of both sides of the House.

The friends of temperance in Massachusetts, having in view the formation of a society whose work is to be of an exclusively moral character, organized and met in Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday morning. There was a very large attendance, which included many ladies and the most prominent temperance men in the State. A committee, numbering about 1,500, Governor Claflin was present and expressed his sympathy very heartily. Hon. Wm. B. Spooner was elected President, and the names of numerous well known gentlemen were on the list of Vice Presidents. The Convention adjourned *sine die* at five o'clock P. M.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Ryland, of St. James, Episcopal Church, Chicago, has resigned his charge, Bishop Whitehouse and the high church party, will sever his connection with the parish and withdraw from the diocese.

The Chicago Club have, it is said, purchased Cross bye's Opera House for $650,000, and will turn it into a club house, preserving the theater and art gallery as at present.

The late storm was very severe along the Pacific coast, and reports begin to reach San Francisco of disasters to coasters. Most of the vessels are safe. The steamer Idaho, four days overdue from Columbia river.

To-day is expected to decide the course of all parties to the disgraceful imbroglio in Arkansas.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—It appears that Captain Jenkins, the Deputy United States Marshal who was murdered at New Madrid last week, was not killed in the sitting room of a hotel, but was shot while standing in the doorway of the office of Tickell's warehouse, in which building he and a friend had a sleeping room. The shot received was a charge of buckshot, which almost completely severed Jenkins's left arm; but notwithstanding the rapid flow of blood from the severed arm, he immediately pursued the assassin and fired several shots at him from his revolver, but without effect. He finally sank to the ground exhausted, and died soon after, although every effort was made to save his life. Lindsley Marrick, United States Collector for the Second District, and the Sheriffs of New Madrid and Jasper county, have arrived here. Several officers left here for New Madrid to-day. Benjamin Boyce, who was arrested here the night before last on suspicion of being the murderer of Jenkins.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 23.—Considerable excitement is caused here to-day by the resignation this morning of thirty-four Republican members of the House, which prevents further legislation this session. The reason assigned is the attempt of the Democratic majority to pass a bill redistricting the State in violation of the constitution, which provides that the State shall not be redistricted oftener than every six years. The last redistricting was four years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 23.—Lieutenant Governor Cumback expressed the opinion that it takes all the members of each house to constitute a quorum, and will not recognize anything that the resigned members do. Speaker of the House also gave the same opinion this morning, after examining the Governor's message announcing the resignation of the Republican members of the House. Some of the Democratic members favor calling Speaker, and advocate continuing legislation. The appropriation bills have all passed the Senate, but the salary legislation were disposed of before the Republican members of the House resigned. Everything is a commotion this morning, and to-night, and little is anticipated to-morrow. The constitutional limits of the session expire on the 6th of March, so that there is not time to elect members to fill the places of those who have resigned.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., February 23.—Senator Beasly introduced a joint resolution for an appropriation of $500,000 for life-saving stations along the North Carolina coast.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 23.—The Senate was not in session to-day. The House passed a bill to prevent the frequent changes of text books in the public schools.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 23, 1871.

PETER COOPER'S BIRTHDAY.

Peter Cooper celebrated his eightieth birthday last night by presenting Cooper Union with a donation of $150,000.

FALLING OFF IN GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The German immigration at this port has fallen off 10,000 as compared with last year.

THE MINT COMMISSION.

The members of the Joint High Commission left for Washington this morning.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HAZEN.

The Fenian General Hazen arrived in this city from Boston yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He is staying with his fellow exiles at Sweeney's House.

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Assistant United States District Attorney Emerson has begun suit against the Ocean National Bank, of this city, to recover $18,000 penalties for not making full returns of dividends, it being alleged that this bank, increasing with other banks heretofore prosecuted, has illegally deducted from dividend returns amounts paid as municipal taxes.

THEODORE ZELLER accused David Tarr of obtaining two drafts by false and fraudulent representations from *Zeller's Drug Store*. Justice Hogan, to-day, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

FRANCE.

PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN

TERMS MADE KNOWN TO NEUTRAL POWERS.

The Germans to Enter Paris Sunday

Armistice Prolonged to the 26th

Railway Communication to Paris Restored.

ARRAS PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.

PRUSSIA.

Peace Considered Certain—Germans to Enter Paris on Sunday—The Demand for Indemnity—The Armistice Prolonged to the 26th.

VERSAILLES, *via* LONDON, February 23.—The Emperor received Thiers to-day. General Chanzy was present at the interview.

Peace is considered certain, though it has not been signed.

The Germans will probably enter Paris on Sunday next, but without triumphal ceremonies, and they will not remain long in the city.

The *Moniteur*, office of Versailles, justifies Germany's demand for indemnity of two milliards thalers, recalls the example of America, and adds that France will soon recover from her present condition provided she abandons useless wars.

The *Moniteur*, Bordeaux, announces that the armistice has been prolonged until the 26th, midnight. It also denies the reports respecting the Prussian demand, and says that Bismarck and Thiers maintain absolute silence.

ENGLAND.

Terms of Peace Favorable—Trochu Resigns—Preparing for Defense.

LONDON, February 23.—A Paris dispatch of the 22d says nothing is known of the Prussian terms of peace.

The *Pigaro* states that the terms are conciliatory.

The Germans demand the immediate payment of two million francs by the Department of the Seine, and accord delay in the payment of the remaining eight millions of the contribution.

The communication of all railways leading to Paris has been restored.

General Trochu has resigned at the request of Thiers.

The disturbance at Nice was promptly suppressed.

The *Gaulois* says Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, will soon go to Paris to afford Thiers the moral support of their governments in the peace negotiations.

A dispatch from Arras to-day says the locals have been filled with water for defense.

A dispatch from Dieppe, dated the 23d, states that the Eighth German Corps, belonging to Manteuffel's army, and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving there. If peace is signed they will embark for Hamburg.

FRANCE.

Terms of Peace Made Known to Neutral Powers.

PARIS, February 23.—The *Patrie* says Bismarck has communicated the conditions of peace to the Governments of Vienna, London and St. Petersburg. Paris is tranquil.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1871.

The House joint resolution relating to Panoche Grande, being the McGarrahan claim, was received from the House and temporarily disposed of by being laid on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill to extend the provisions of the fifty-fifth section of the banking act of June, 1864, prohibiting entanglement by bank officers in the banks organized under the provisions of the banking act of February, 1871. Passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate resumed consideration of the Philadelphia centennial celebration bill, which was discussed without action until after the expiration of the morning hour, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of Senators Pomeroy, Scott and Cameron, to secure a vote.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice of his intention to move to take up the bill in the morning hour to-morrow, and press the consideration until disposed of.

Mr. STEWART doubted whether Philadelphia could furnish the same facilities for the great exposition that are possessed by New York.

Mr. THURMAN desired to know more of the character of the proposed international exposition before voting upon the question.

During the morning hour the following business was transacted: On motion of Mr. NELSON, the Senate bill to amend the bounty laws was passed. It is as follows: "That all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years between May 4 and July 29, 1867, and who were honorably discharged before serving two years by reason of disability contracted in the service, are entitled to receive one hundred dollars bounty."

Mr. WILSON explained that the aggregate expense under the bill just passed would be about $100,000, and it was referred into effect the decision of the Supreme Court. He had failed in his efforts to secure action upon a similar bill passed by the House last session, but which involved other matters. This measure presented the simple question of additional bounty.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge. Not agreed to, ayes 22, nays 28. He gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back Mr. Ashe's bill for the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes. He said this was not an adverse report, but the Committee had determined to ask the indulgence of a change in the law in regard to the spirit tax this session. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain public works and works of defense.

The bill was amended slightly and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, was then taken up.

Mr. BLAIGHT offered an amendment appropriating $16,000 for the improvement of Shrewsbury River, New Jersey. He charged that New Jersey had been neglected in having received only $30,000, while other States, with a capacity for less commerce, had been liberally provided for. The amendment was adopted.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed, and some of them registered.

Pending the bill, on the amendment was offered by Mr. STRICKLAND.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in the course of his remarks, said many of those appropriations were moved with a purpose of enhancing the character of property than for the promotion of commerce.

The House adjourned to after several hours spent in offering and debating amendments proposing appropriations for various rivers and harbors not included in the bill.

Mr. SAWYER, in order to stop further debate or propositions, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to, yeas 149, nays 29.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the evening session for consideration of the Sundry Civil Service bill (Several members said "No.")

The motion was rejected, and the House at five o'clock adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs in South America.

LISBON, February 23.—News from Rio Janeiro to February 2d has been received. Affairs at Montevideo are improving. The revolutionists have been defeated and the blockade raised.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 23.—Consols 92. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 91; do '65, 90; do '67, 90¼; do '68, 87¾. Erie 18¾; Illinois 108½; Atlantic and Great Western 29¾.

FRANKFORT, February 23.—5-20s of '62 95¾@95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 12d; middling Orleans 12¼d.

California wheat 11s 7d; red western 10s 6d@10s 10d; winter 11s 2d. Flour 28s 6d. Provisions dull and unchanged.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Changes Wrought by the Irrepressible Yankee—Good Advice to Persons Seeking New Homes—Health.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., February 21, 1871.

What a change a month—yes, even a week produces in this old-fashioned town! A year ago not a *real* was in view beyond the town: now the plow has broken up the rolling plain, and new houses everywhere rise into view. The "Yanks," who have been in this vicinity the past year, are flourishing; their farms begin to look admirable, and they were well satisfied with last year's operations. Some who have settled along the rivers have suffered from chills and fever, and this will be all the rearing bottom lands. The high lands, though not rich, are so easily brought into good condition, that sensible persons prefer them. An individual residing in your valley, takes exception to my latter, and declares that here, eleven degrees north of the torrid zone, our days are shorter in summer and longer in winter than with you. Mr. Hall, of Boston, Pa., formerly of Russia, on the sixtieth parallel, is the hottest city man I have met. He says he was prostrated out of ten thousand dollars in an adjoining county. I fear he was a poor manager. I know a case like his—an invalid who could not make his way on account of the best farms of Allegheny county. He tried it here, and of course he failed. Another "Yank" has bought his place, who sees the cause of the failure. Dr. Cox, of Ohio, who settled here in 1867, has made and is doing well; so is Dr. French, of Mansfield, Ohio, also an honorable man, who has erected a large drug establishment. I would refer your readers to either of these gentlemen for the correctness of my statements. Hamilton, Dr. Moore, of McConnellsburg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, farmers. I will also repeat what I have stated before in your columns, persons going anywhere to purchase lands, must not allow themselves to be influenced by *Land Agents or others*, but look for themselves. Still, with all their own interests; judge for yourself; particularly look to location—railroad centers of trade: then the spirit of enterprise observable in the people, and improvements. Never see through others' eyes, or you will surely be deceived. At least forty houses will be erected here before summer; and fourteen men are corresponding relative to machine manufacturing.

The month of January was charming; average thermometric condition, forty-one and a half degrees; highest range, sixty-eight degrees; lowest, thirty degrees. The average for February thus far is forty-five degrees. Many persons from Iowa and Wisconsin are passing the winter here and are delighted. Drs. Cox and Forbes intend erecting the Tullahoma Hotel for the cure of all chronic diseases. These gentlemen are reputed able and learned physicians, and they will succeed in bringing hundreds of invalids from the North, to recuperate in this lovely sunshine and balmy air. The location is the best Southern State can afford, and natural conditions for health. There are numbers here who are enjoying fine health, whose strength was utterly gone when they came here.

W. T. BARNITZ.

The St. Louis Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress, asking for the appropriation of a million and a half dollars for the improvement of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Missouri river and Alton, by means of dykes and other works which will tend to strengthen the river structures, which will tend to straighten the channel and give greater depth to the channel in time of low water.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Development of the Parker Field.

Production of Armstrong Run—A New Well Struck—The Foster Territory, &c., &c.

THE PARKER OIL FIELD.

The *Northern Independent* furnishes the following facts in regard to the Parker's Landing territory: Last Wednesday we paid a visit to a well which is being sunk by a Pittsburgh company, on what is known as the Butt Farm, in a ravine opposite Monterey, about one-fourth of a mile from the river, and some three miles below the mouth of Bear Creek. When we were at the well it was drilled to the depth of about 1,100 feet, and the workmen, although drilling away, claimed to be through the third sand rock, and asserted that it would be probably tubed and tested next week. That this well will produce some oil there is no doubt. Oil has been brought up by the sand pump in considerable quantities, while the drilling or rope and sand pump has accumulshakable evidence of oil every time they are brought up. The hole has been drilled through a large casing and the water thoroughly shut off, which proves conclusively to show itself as the drilling progresses. Nearly one mile further up the same ravine, a well has been sunk a depth of about 1,300 feet, tubed and pumped for some time, but thus far it has failed to yield oil in paying quantities.

The Brennan well, a way up Honey Run, on Robinson farm, owned by Dr. A. W. Crawford, J. P. Crawford, and McFarland, is now down over 800 feet.

The Allegheny is the name of a well recently sunk on the Farren farm, owned by A. J. Reep and others. It has been pumping for some days, averaging about ten barrels per day.

The Clearfield well, No. 2, was torpedoed on Wednesday last and its production materially increased for the time being.

Mr. George Parker sold recently ten acres off the north end of his farm to Mr. John Gailly, for five thousand dollars. Mr. Parker sells the oil and mineral right only, and reserves the land. The sale is absolute, and a large portion of the money has been paid. Mr. Gailly is one of our largest and most successful operators. We hope his operations on this territory will prove more successful and profitable than any, and thus he will be instrumental in developing new territory.

The Parker, the name of a new well on land of Tom's Run Oil Company, which has been pumping since the 24th November past, averaging since tested, about six barrels per day. This well is owned by Challant & Graff, James B. Brown and Thomas Given.

The Little Georgie is the name of a new well sunk recently on the south side of Bear Creek, on the Campbell, Angell and Hart tract. It was sunk the depth of 1,170 feet. The well is owned by Bidwell Farm Oil Company, and has been pumping since the 27th of last month, averaging thirty-five barrels per day.

The Overly well No. 4, on the south side of Bear Creek, below the bridge, is down and has been pumping for some days. It was drilled through large casing, and three feet of oil some days, after first starting up at the rate of sixty or seventy barrels per day. It will hardly keep up this production; but it will no doubt continue to be a good well.

Milford farm. The Walnut, owned by Finley, Harper and others, was struck at a depth of over 1,000 feet, through second sand only—has been pumping for about eighteen months, averaging eighteen or twenty barrels per day.

The Delia May, owned by Captain Wilson, of Sunbury, and others, was struck at the depth of 1,000 feet through third sand—has been pumping for about five months, averaging, since fully tested, some eighteen or twenty barrels per day. This well is located in Butler county. In fact, nearly all of the Milford farm lie in Butler county, and it will, doubtless, all prove good oil territory. But this territory, will, no doubt, be included in the new county of Parker when it is formed, and will be known as Parker territory, and others, was sunk a depth of 1076 feet—through third sand—has been pumping for about five months, averaging, since fully tested, some eighteen or twenty barrels per day. This well is located in Butler county. In fact, nearly all of the Milford farm is in Butler county, and it will, doubtless, all prove good oil territory. But this territory, will, no doubt, be included in the new county of Parker when it is formed, and will be known as Parker territory, which is what they desired. In its present shape it affords the staff little relief and no satisfaction, and gives a victory to the line; but when the new county of Parker is formed, we can war with the assemblies, as the sentiment in that body is decidedly with the staff in the present conflict.

The Harmonies.

Some alarm has been created in the minds of the better citizens of the District because a large delegation of notorious place-hunters called on the President this morning to ask and advise the appointment of Hon. Alexander R. Bowen, late Secretary of the Territory, under the law recently passed. Bowen is one of the worst class of demagogues

term of Mayor was notorious as an era of corruption and profligacy. Last June his re-election was defeated by a ring, but the Governor, Board of Public Works did not carry a single ward. Ever since his stipendiaries and followers have been trying to foist him upon the public place, but there is a strong sentiment that the President will inflict on this city the same unpopular and inefficient officer by the issue ago 70, leased itself of.

The Southern Pacific Bill.

The bill incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad came to the Senate with the House amendments to-day, and was laid on the table. This is not a certain indication that the Senate means to kill the measure, because in caucus it was determined to proceed with the appropriation bills to the exclusion of other business except the enforcement bill that comes up to-morrow. It is feared the Senate will make a log thing for the Brady's Bend Iron Company, which owns the land. This proposed strike will develop a great breadth of territory.

LETTER OIL TERRITORY.

The following is from the Petroleum Center *Record*: The oil territory at Foster Station promises to come prominently before the public the coming spring. There are a number of new wells completed in that vicinity, but two of which are pumping over fifty barrels per day; the balance average from ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily. The Allegheny is the name of a well recently sunk on the Farren farm, owned by A. J. Reep and others. It has been pumping for some days, averaging about ten barrels per day.

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The Little Georgie is the name of a new well sunk recently on the south side of Bear Creek, on the Campbell, Angell and Hart tract. It was sunk the depth of 1,170 feet. The well is owned by Bidwell Farm Oil Company, and has been pumping since the 27th of last month, averaging thirty-five barrels per day.

The Overly well No. 4, on the south side of Bear Creek, below the bridge, is down and has been pumping for some days. It was drilled through large casing, and three feet of oil some days, after first starting up at the rate of sixty or seventy barrels per day. It will hardly keep up this production; but it will no doubt continue to be a good well.

Milford farm. The Walnut, owned by Finley, Harper and others, was struck at a depth of over 1,000 feet, through second sand only—has been pumping for about eighteen months, averaging eighteen or twenty barrels per day.

The Delia May, owned by Captain Wilson, of Sunbury, and others, was struck at the depth of 1076 feet—through third sand—has been pumping for about five months, averaging, since fully tested, some eighteen or twenty barrels per day. This well is located in Butler county. In fact, nearly all of the Milford farm lie in Butler county, and it will, doubtless, all prove good oil territory. But this territory, will, no doubt, be included in the new county of Parker when it is formed, and will be known as Parker territory, which is what they desired. In its present shape it affords the staff little relief and no satisfaction, and gives a victory to the line; but when the new county of Parker is formed, we can war with the assemblies, as the sentiment in that body is decidedly with the staff in the present conflict.

The Harmonies.

Some alarm has been created in the minds of the better citizens of the District because a large delegation of notorious place-hunters called on the President this morning to ask and advise the appointment of Hon. Alexander R. Bowen, late Secretary of the Territory, under the law recently passed. Bowen is one of the worst class of demagogues

term of Mayor was notorious as an era of corruption and profligacy. Last June his re-election was defeated by a ring, but the Governor, Board of Public Works did not carry a single ward. Ever since his stipendiaries and followers have been trying to foist him upon the public place, but there is a strong sentiment that the President will inflict on this city the same unpopular and inefficient officer by the issue ago 70, leased itself of.

The Southern Pacific Bill.

The bill incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad came to the Senate with the House amendments to-day, and was laid on the table. This is not a certain indication that the Senate means to kill the measure, because in caucus it was determined to proceed with the appropriation bills to the exclusion of other business except the enforcement bill that comes up to-morrow. It is feared the Senate will make a log thing for the Brady's Bend Iron Company, which owns the land. This proposed strike will develop a great breadth of territory.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Safety of Life on Steam Vessels.

The McGarrahan Snake Scotched in the Senate—Duplication of Government Bonds—Amendment to the National Bank Law—Naval Rank—A Distinguished Barnacle After the Office of Governor of the New Territory—Chances of the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill Slim, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1871.

Safety of Life on Steam Vessels.

The Senate Commerce Committee will report favorably upon the House amendments to the Senate bill providing for the better security of life on steamboats, vessels, etc. The bill and amendment covers upwards of one hundred printed pages, and is very stringent in its provisions for the safety of passengers who are transported over the western lakes and rivers.

A Snake Scotched.

The Senate to-day laid on the table the House joint resolution on the McGarrahan business, and the probability is it will stay there. Some of the best legal minds in the Senate have discovered its carefully hidden intent, and its natural kinship to the notorious resolution under which the Chorpenning claim was allowed. They are not quite prepared to set aside by joint resolution the decision of a full bench of the Supreme Court, and it is not likely that the resolution can be brought up without such an exposure of its concealed force and effect as was not made when the matter was before the House.

Duplication of Bonds.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day had under consideration the House joint resolution concerning duplicate bonds of United States bonds in place of those which have been destroyed. The resolution as it passed the House afforded the owners of lost bonds a remedy by which, in filing proper security and evidence, they could obtain duplicates of the same. The Committee concluded to strike out this provision, and leave the whole subject to be specially provided for as occasion may require. They are not in favor favorably upon the remaining section of this bill, which provides that in case of loss or destruction of registered bonds, the owner thereof will be furnished duplicates upon filing a bond of indemnity.

Amendment of the National Bank Act.

The act amendatory of the National Bank act, which extends the operations of previous acts upon this subject and enlarges the liabilities of all officers of banking associations in case of embezzlement of funds, was discussed and agreed to, and instructions given to report favorably.

The Appropriation Bills.

Will be encumbered with an unusual number of miscellaneous amendments. The Committee on Naval Affairs to-day concluded to tack a bill regulating rank of line and staff officers in the navy to the naval appropriation bill. This bill, as it has been amended in this Committee, is wholly changed in character. It now gives such officers assimilated rank only, while as it came from the House it gave them positive rank, which is what they desired. In its present shape it affords the staff little relief and no satisfaction, and gives a victory to the line; but when the new county of Parker is formed, we can war with the assemblies, as the sentiment in that body is decidedly with the staff in the present conflict.

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SAN DOMINGO.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION.

Opposition to Annexation Developing.

Haytien Government Supporting Cabral.

Honquia, Who Made Baez President an Exile.

The Catholic Church Claims Immense Tracts of Land.

The Work of the Commission to be Thorough.

THEIR RETURN DELAYED UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

From Our Correspondent Attached to the Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, February 14,) *via* NEW YORK, February 23, 1871. }

Opposition to Annexation.

The Commission has spent the last week in taking statements from about fifty individuals, and hearing the views of a number of delegations from the city and its vicinity. The greatest part of this testimony has been favorable to annexation, but indications of an opposition to the project on the part of citizens in certain localities has modified the first testimony to a considerable degree, at least in the minds of part of the Commission.

Hayti Supporting Cabral.

News from St. Thomas by the Nantasket is to the effect that while the Government of Hayti is not officially supporting Cabral, it does not hesitate to aid him in quite an open manner. It was expected at St. Thomas by his adherents and agents, or rather the agents of Hayti, that he would soon be able to make a strong movement against Baez. There is considerable uneasiness on account of the situation here on the part of the Government.

Great Agricultural Resources of the Island.

Thus far all inquiries of the Commission show that the agricultural resources of the island have not been and cannot well be overrated. The coffee, sugar and tobacco interests are capable of enormous development if suitable labor can be obtained. The grants and concessions of various kinds, of which the Commission has copies, are so great as to limit the acquisitions of the United States chiefly to the manufacturing and city lots of the island, and to buildings. The most valuable mines are now virtually in private hands. Thus far the principal geologist of the expedition sees no prospect of being able to find anything of the kind, and for the present the resources of the island, by the Commission, are confined to agriculture.

Fred. Becker vs. Wachter & Loth; garnishee's action on an execution attachment. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $76 92.

Jeffrey Bertigan vs. Bartholomew Clinedenst, et ux.; action in ejectment for a lot in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. The plaintiff purchased the property at Sheriff's sale, and it seems that prior to the sale of the same by him in his book kept by him for that purpose, and to pay the taxes whenever any portion of it was removed for consumption or sale.

The following cases will be taken up this morning:

1. U. S. vs. John Frederick.
2. U. S. vs. John Gottlieb.
3. U. S. vs. E. Hohman.
4. U. S. vs. J. O. Sippert.
5. U. S. vs. Wm. R. McKee.
6. U. S. vs. John Schiegel.
7. U. S. vs. Michie Scobie.
8. U. S. vs. John Ensworth.
9. U. S. vs. Daniel McKenna.

CARBON OIL LAMPS.

Carelessness in the Use of Them.

Notwithstanding the fatal results which follow the careless handling of carbon oil lamps, accidents from this cause seem to be on the increase. When these lamps were first introduced they were generally made of brass, or metal of some kind, and it was impossible to break them. It was

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

TO SPEAKER BLAINE there is thus far no organized opposition, and he is likely to be chosen Speaker of the new House of Representatives without a contest. The same may be said of Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of that body. For the other offices, however, there are many candidates. Unusual interest centers in the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. Judge KELLY, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, being the more conspicuously named candidates. The tariff question comes in here to interfere, and General GARFIELD may be taken in place of either of the others, though Mr. BLAINE, if not interfered with, would probably select Judge KELLY. Mr. HOOPER'S locality is a strong objection to him.

THE *World* thinks that the efforts making in Congress to establish a national system of education denote an intention on the part of that body to train up the youth of the country in "trooly loil" ways. Our contemporary labors under a misapprehension. The intent and meaning of Mr. HOAR'S bill is to furnish a basis which shall render it possible that there may at some remote future period spring up an intelligent and candid editor of the *World*. The poor support which the bill has received is accounted for by the fact that, since the Constitution guarantees to every man the inalienable right of becoming as foolish as he chooses, there has been a general disinclination on the part of Representatives to interfere with the editor in his industrious exercise of his prerogative.

THE Democratic press teems with denunciations of the bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States under the Fifteenth Amendment. The whole vocabulary of abuse is let loose upon its authors and supporters. Dictionaries have been robbed and ransacked in order to find terms sufficiently vehement and intense to express the boundless maledictions of its opponents. Imprecation and execration dance together in a dizzying maze, and bloody-minded superlatives are hurled abroad like javelins. Ugh! they make the air hiss. "Don't be alarmed," said a kind-hearted judge to a certain prisoner on trial before him: "the court will see that justice is done you." "Faith, your honor," responded the person arraigned, "that is exactly what I am afraid of."

THE Philadelphia *Press* at last concedes the existence, in all its proportions, as described in the COMMERCIAL more than ten days ago, of the scheme to transfer, under the guise of "Commissioners," the government of that city, and through that means the State, to Tammany. While favoring the principle of Commissions, that journal declares that it will "insist that when these commissions are constituted they shall not be in the interest of the Democratic or Tammany party. Philadelphia, as at present constituted, is a Republican stronghold." The admission by the *Press* of the existence of the scheme, as we have described it, is in the following paragraph:

> And we trust that no Republican in the State Legislature will be found favoring a scheme which looks to the transfer of our great Eastern Republican citadel to the tender mercies of the present Democracy. The scheme has been well devised, but it cannot succeed unless it is backed by a strong public sentiment. When will that be obtained. When will Philadelphia politicians learn to favor and forward measures for the public good without reference to political or personal profit?

THE fundamental peculiarity of Democracy appears to consist in an unconquerable aversion to every measure or movement which seems to contain the slightest element of liberality or disinterestedness. This, however, is perhaps as much its misfortune as its fault. For one who has crawled on all fours from the time of his youth up it must be exceedingly difficult to assume an erect attitude. Very likely the quadrupeds chuckle among themselves greatly at the awkward movements of the ungainly bipeds who walk upright. But even this determined and outspoken hostility is preferable to the sickly hesitance which, professing generous and exalted sentiments, evades and shirks every requirement of noble obligation, and is not quite certain whether itself really exists. The *Post* is mistaken, however, in calling the Italian Unity meeting a radical gathering. It was called neither in the interest of Republicanism nor Protestantism. That this is so is sufficiently shown by the fact that the Italian people are Catholics, and their form of government monarchial. The committee on invitations would, we are quite sure, have taken great pleasure in inviting Democratic gentlemen of freedom-loving affinities to participate in the exercises, *had they known to whom to apply.* That no such gentlemen were present does not argue the meeting to have been either sectional or sectarian; but only proves that it is more difficult to unearth a Democrat who is in sympathy with advancing modern civilization than to discover a four-leafed shamrock.

OUR SANITARIUM.

The New York *Herald* has either been indulging in opium, reading DR. QUINCEY'S confessions, or brooding over TENNYSON'S poetry. We think its article on San Domingo, in Wednesday's issue, fully justifies this statement. It is all aglow with the tender fervors and languid dreaminess of a tropical imagination. It is idyllic and pastoral at once, combining the beauties of English Shenstone and the elegancies of our own Howells. One can almost see the sylvan shepherdesses as he reads, and hear the enamoured flutings of their dusky attendant swains. Processions of palm trees and orange groves troop across its mind, the fruits and flowers of happy hills and vales float before it, it is musical with the songs of birds and fragrant with magnolia perfumes. Wherefore we are very glad. We had no idea the *Herald* possessed such creative poetic power. We had erroneously supposed it to be quite devoid of imagination. We had considered it to be simply an exponent of Scotch metaphysics. We had thought it to be without any "music in its soul;" and we had assigned that as the reason why it has always seemed so ready for "stratagems and spoils." But we have been mistaken, and we take it all back. If it persevere in the new vein it may yet become famous; and possibly the English poet SWINBURNE may include it in his next praise of American poets as being also, like WALT WHITMAN, "a strong-winged soul with prophetic lips, hot with the blood-heat of song." At least we hope so; because genius should be encouraged, especially when it is so unexpected.

These lyric ascensions of the *Herald* have been partly caused by the communications of its correspondent attached to the St. Domingo Commission, but principally by the recently published letter of Rev. Dr. VINTON. Enumerating the benefits to be derived from the acquisition of the island, that distinguished divine made incidental mention of its climatic advantages as a place of resort for American invalids from the severe trials of our hard winters. Upon this idea the *Herald* seizes with the instinct of the true poet, and runs it up and down the whole gamut of song. The value of Samana Bay as a cooling station struck the Commission; the fertility of the island, the extent of its natural resources, and the necessity of rousing the land from its indolence, have been dwelt upon by others, while the political questions associated with annexation have been discussed pro and con by everybody. These have no weight with the *Herald*, however. "We want St. Domingo as a winter sanitarium," is its sole jubilant cry. Just as the serpent of Moses swallowed the Egyptian serpents, so this passion of the *Herald* eats up the rest. Wherefore it sings like a canary.

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." The *Herald* has not travel half so far. Here also at home are "isles where "eternal summer smiles," where "bountiful nature" provides almost all the food, clothing and shelter that are needed; and where, (to quote our poet again) "men may live and dream their lives away in fairy-land without capital or labor." At this date of writing there lie before us violets, jasmines, and other flowers, gathered a week ago in Florida. It is the testimony of so close an observer and thinker as Sidney Rousseau that the labor of two days will in that State furnish comfortable support for a week. Nearly all the fruits exported from San Domingo are to be had in profusion there. Oranges may be plucked in mid-winter; the fig, the banana, the pine-apple, abound and thrive. The flora of the State can hardly be excelled, whether for variety or luxuriant growth. Neither the hard, cold, piercing winds nor the damp and chilling fogs of which the *Herald* speaks, have abode there. The climate is unexcelled for salubrity and restorative influences on invalids. In all the elements and requirements essential to a *sanitarium*, St. Johns rivals and challenges St. Domingo, and we very greatly doubt whether the Arcadian simplicity of the native islanders is of a more primitive and unconventional order than that of the Florida negroes, who speak our own language and have been indoctrinated into our own ways. O lyric, imaginative, lotus-eating *Herald*, is it true that every other vineyard is better than our own?

ITALIAN UNITY.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward it by a number of persons with whom politics is a trade, the disinclination and hesitation of others who view everything from party or professional standpoints, and other adverse circumstances of social and religious character—it being the first day of Lent—the Italian Unity meeting held on Wednesday evening was large, influential and successful. The speeches were direct and eloquent, the letters read forcible and to the point, and the whole spirit of the proceedings such as thoroughly befitted the people of a city pre-eminently distinguished for devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty. It had been objected in some quarters that the meeting had no definite practical aim, having been called simply for the purpose of giving expression to a sentiment; but the objectors appear to have forgotten that all vital ideas and purposes have their beginning in sentiment, and that it constitutes the living principle of whatever is noble and exalted in thought and volition. It is good that America should utter her sympathy with Italy. For Liberty is of no sect or party: her children are mankind, and her home is the world. We are not merely the countrymen of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, but also of SHAKESPEARE and CROMWELL, of HOMER and SOPHOCLES, of DANTE and TASSO, of LUTHER and MELANCHTON as well. It is doubtless a great advance, morally and mentally, when a man's heart and brain reach out beyond the sphere of his personal interests and affections to comprehend his nation; but it is better and nobler still to possess those wide conceptions of brotherhood and that sublime audacity of fellowship which surrounds and embraces the world. We were glad, too, to hear the reverent mention made by the speakers to WASHINGTON. Much rhodomontade and many platitudes have doubtless been uttered concerning him, but the fact that he has become an indestructible moral force in the universe cannot be gainsaid. And herein lies the true value of all heroes. Necessarily limited and local during life, after death their voices are on the rolling air, and their spirits are diffused throughout the world. Thermopylæ had something to do with Lexington; Marathon and Bunker Hill are of kin; the revered ashes at Mount Vernon are potent in the palaces of Rome.

In all high matters pertaining to the life of humanity it is better to take a step forward and live than a step backward and die.

> "Better fifty years of Europe,
> Than a cycle of Cathay."

This courage of faith which enables men or nations, in LONGFELLOW'S words to "go forth into the future bravely and with a strong heart," is the reason of American sympathy with Italy. The Italian people have been called the apostles of anarchy and irreligion; but this adverse opinion is altogether undeserved. As in nature, so with men: out of place they move confusedly and disorderly: in their places they are settled and calm. All through the painful processes of their long travail they have been animated by that superb faith which reposes on unseen realities and grasps immortal substance; and, best of all, their inspiration has arisen from the positive quality of love, not the negative quality of hatred. They have been quickened, not by jealousy of other nations, but by affection for their own; and this fact it is which has kindled the whole mass with penetrating and purifying fire: lifted thought, motive and passion to higher levels of character, evoked unity and order out of atomic chaos, and made of them a people.

We do not, of course, expect that the Italian people will all at once become a sagacious, wise, practical nation, possessed of powers equal to any emergency: this must necessarily be the slow work of time. But we do expect that, cheered by the sympathy of the United States, incited by their example, and unconstructed on a basis of popular education, religious freedom and constitutional civil government, Italy will solve successfully the problems of her future, and take her rightful place in the ranks of those advancing nations which are trying to learn that law is the voice of liberty, and liberty the soul of law.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S APPEAL.

Amidst the excitement of the war between France and Germany, the controversy of Father HYACINTHE with his church appears to have quite ceased to occupy the minds of men, at least in this country. The subject, however, has not ceased to be one of great interest and even of considerable importance, as there can be no doubt that the eloquent monk represents a rather numerous party in the Catholic Church, who share his opinions, though they may not all approve his course. Indeed, it is certain that the Father marches in the van of a tendency and leads a movement which may have very momentous results, and which can hardly under any conditions end in nothing. But for the outbreak of the great war so soon after the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, the movement in France would probably long ago have received the direction of practical reform, or positive institution under his inspiration. Now that peace seems so near at hand when religious discussion and projects of religious reformation will be in order, interest again attaches to Father HYACINTHE'S opinions and purposes. He is himself evidently well aware that, with the cessation of hostilities, his religious and ecclesiastico-political views will become more and more the subject of earnest debate among an important portion of his countrymen, and he probably hopes that, in his character of reformer, he may be able to exert some influence in the work of reorganizing French institutions. In the present condition of the country, the future relations between the church and the state, with the future relations between the church and the papacy, may be considered as open questions. Upon these subjects Father HYACINTHE concludes his appeal by declaring his purpose to separate himself neither from the holy Catholic faith nor from the church of his baptism and his priesthood. If its chiefs listen to his appeal, he is prepared to resume his ministry in the church of his heart. If on the other hand they answer him only with reprobation or with silence, he will not be disturbed in his affection for a church greater than those who govern it, stronger than those who defend it, but retaining the heritage received from his fathers, which even undeserved excommunication cannot take from him, he will contribute to the preparation of the Kingdom of God on earth the free and personal labor which is the duty of every true Christian.

THE production of salt in the State of New York began, as a regular business, in 1797, when 25,474 bushels were made, and ran up to 864,604 bushels in 1824, when the Erie Canal was opened throughout. The State levied an import or excise on all salt produced of four cents per bushel in 1797, which was reduced to three cents in 1805, and raised to twelve and a half cents in 1817, as a contribution to the great enterprise of constructing the Erie and Champlain Canals. In 1823 the tax was reduced to six cents per bushel, and in 1849 to one cent, which is still retained. In all, 399,519,693 bushels have been made at and around Syracuse, and $4,399,317 paid to the State treasury as duties on salt, though the present tax little more than pays the cost of supervision, &c. The annual production first reached a million bushels in 1826, and the maximum was attained in 1862, when 9,005,754 bushels were made. The next year in amount of production was 1870, with 8,748,115 bushels, yet that is not a hundred thousand bushels over the amount for either of the two preceding years.

RICHARD N. RICE, JR., a good-looking thief, with ruffled hair and rolling eyes, was arraigned in the criminal sessions, New York, Tuesday last. He declined to have counsel assigned by the Court to defend him, and insisted upon conducting his own defence. He was accused of stealing a diamond cross from a Hudson street jewelry store, and the evidence against him was conclusive.

"Gentlemen," said he to the jury, "my father is the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, and is worth forty millions. I am myself worth thirty thousand, and have an income of nine thousand a year. Do you think I'd steal? It's absurd to believe it. I intended to have Cornelius Vanderbilt and James Fisk here to swear for me, but couldn't get them. In conclusion all I've got to say is this: If you find me guilty, I'll have every one of you prosecuted. Just bear that in mind."

Rice was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years. Possibly, after all, he may have been one of 'm, and that Fisk and Vanderbilt were guilty of the meanness of deserting one who differed from them chiefly in the fact that he stole sparingly and was not able to buy the Judge. Who knows?

THERE is something of local interest to us in a recent survey of the upper tributaries of the Cumberland river. It developed the fact that there is about 8,500 square miles of coal-fields, much of which is the best known coal in the world for grates, burning with a lively, white crackling flame, without smoke, and depositing a very small quantity of white ashes—easily secured by a descending grade from horizontal strata from four to seven feet thick. Nashville alone consumes annually 25,000 tons of this coal; and were the upper tributaries made navigable for barges at moderate stages of water, the coal, it is thought, would soon take precedence over that of Pittsburgh, along down the valley of the Mississippi, thereby becoming an immense item in the resources of Kentucky and Tennessee. Congressional aid is asked for.

IN regard to the new railroad rates, the *Press* remarks that "under the former tariff Philadelphia, through the Union Star line, possessed an advantage over New York which was fast resulting in the establishment of numerous agencies here of eastern mills and New York houses, as well as increasing the business of our own commission houses and giving employment to a large number of men in the handling of the goods."

That paper thinks that "New York seeks to regain her lost advantage by the new schedule," and warns Philadelphia merchants that they must prevent this. So they should.

PHILADELPHIA'S present cause of complaint against New York is that New York tries to exclude the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from securing Jersey Garden, thus preventing this State from securing its fair share of immigrants. Another "important" matter is that the New York traders have bills of lading stamped in England, so that the goods must be entered at New York. It is really too bad, the way big New York basics itself devising ways to worry little Philadelphia.

THE *Press* says that the success of the Philadelphia new steamship line now "depends upon the subscription of a few hundred thousand dollars of bonds." Judging from experience, it must be said that the prospect of "success" must be extremely poor. It is for just such reasons that in former times the magnificent scheme has been denied failure—and the much talked-about steamship company is in a fair way to die the usual death.

A BILL has been brought forward in the New Jersey Legislature by Senator Little, to repeal the law which enables the united railways of New Jersey to consolidate and lease their lines. The object of the repealer can be easily understood—for no other purpose than to prevent the leasing of the united companies to the Pennsylvania Central. It is indorsed by a petition in its favor signed by "citizens of New Jersey," stockholders of the companies, headed by ex-Governor Olden.

THE removal of Collector Murphy from the New York custom house is said to be imminent. A Congressional committee of investigation has been at work in that great institution for a considerable time, and the removal, it is supposed, will be the first outcome. Murphy's appointment was made on the ground of party expediency, and was a mistake. The party and public both have suffered.

THE *World's* correspondent sees excellent chances in San Domingo, one of which he refers to as follows: "I known no place which offers a finer opening for paving contracts than Samana." With such arguments in its favor annexation is likely to become a summary measure.

PITTSBURGH may be supposed to have some interest in the question: Can smoke be consumed profitably? "This question," says the Sheffield, England, *Independent*, "so important to manufacturers, would appear, by what transpired at the Dewsbury Court House, on Friday, to be settled in the affirmative. Two Mirfield firms had been summoned for permitting the issue of dense smoke from their mill chimneys, so as to be a nuisance. Convictions took place, and the defendants were ordered to abate the nuisance within three months. To show that this would involve no pecuniary loss, Mr. J. B. Greenwood, the presiding magistrate, read from the bench the report of the Directors of the Sowerby Bridge Flour Society to the shareholders, for the half year ending 31st December last. The Directors stated that they had expended £460 in an apparatus which that they had expended £460 in an apparatus which that they had expended £460 in an apparatus which that they had expended £460 in an apparatus which not only effected the consumption of smoke, but enabled them to grind 2,250 packs of flour (theirs being a corn-mill) more than they did in the preceding half year, and saved them in fuel no less a sum than £750."

PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

"I wonder why Miss Smith has left school," said a teacher to a fellow laborer. "I do not know, but I omitted my I am sorry," was the response. Two days after the conversation was continued, as the teachers met at recess. "I have heard why Miss Smith left. Her mother said she did not learn enough, had not enough studies, and we ranked her too low." "I would like to show her mother my class book. In the three recitations she had to me, she never had a perfect lesson." "Well, what is worse, her mother blames us, when she allows the girl to go to parties, socables, have beaux the remaining evenings of the week, and then thinks we ought to drive the nonsense out of her head in five hours of the twenty-four, and at the sametime stock it with useful knowledge." "Yes, and she is only one out of the many," was the response in a sad tone.

There are several evils which this incident shows, and to the truth of which any teacher can testify. When parents are dissatisfied with anything in the education of their children, how many of them go to the teachers and in a polite way speak of it and desire to have it rectified? Not one in fifty. Instead of that the child is withdrawn from the school, and the evil which might be rectified, and which is often imaginary, is told to other patrons, much to the injury of faithful and careful teachers. Back of this fault and leading to it is another very prevalent one, the habit of encouraging children to tell what has occurred in school and upholding them in any act of insubordination; even if not directly upholding, still by a laugh at a saucy reply showing forcefully that the side of right is not taken. Finally after family this is done, and what is the consequence? Of course it must lead directly to a scorning of the teacher's authority and disrespect.

Parents, you have the destiny of your children tell them concerning their teachers, but it is an easy matter to withhold your opinion until you have discovered wherein lies the fault. We would not have parents shut themselves out from sympathy with their children in their pursuits, but when a scold, forgery and burglary are added to the charges of bigotry. The most ridiculously ghastly stories are gravely inserted in the newspapers by order of one person. Warrants are issued on his testimony again and again, and we shall be reduced to abject poverty by legal requisitions. My life is harrassed, my health undermined, my reason totters, and I lie at the mercy of a villian whose very countenance should inspire disbelief and mistrust."

MR. GREELEY delivered his lecture on "Wit" in Newark (N. J.) a few evenings since. Of it the *American* says: "To say then that his lecture on "Wit" was prosy, and that it indicated that the lecturer had but a blurred perception of this lively spirit, and that it really seemed as though such a subject was about the very last one, apparently, for him to have chosen, is only to point at the fact that Mr. Greeley, like every other prominent personage, is not a perfect man."

PROFESSOR BYDEN, of Monrovia College, in Liberia, has written to the New York Colonization Society that, for about 150 miles along the Niger river, there is a population numbering at least half a dozen cities who are negroes in race, Mohammedan in religion, under one government, speak the Arabic language, retain the Arabic sects, who write and publish manuscript works, and have very nearly as high a degree of culture as the Arabs of Beirut, in Syria. The district begins at the city of Musahi, about 400 miles east of Monrovia, and stretches eastward through the cities of Moolina, Kankan, Fatah, Haned, Aliahi, Yenni and Timbuctoo, from Boporo to Loudan. One of these learned native negroes from Kankan recently visited the college at Monrovia, and followed the Arabic class with interest in its recitations, testing their readings by the manuscript originals which he had brought with him from Kankan. The information derived from this visit to the interior is obtained. Each city has its Imam, and one of these are under Mohammedan while others are under Pagan Kings. The field is considered an interesting one for the exertion of missionary influence.

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues will have something to do.
For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool,
But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool,
For people will talk.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen,
You'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean;
If upright, honest and fair as the day,
They'll call you a rogue in a sly, sneaking way,
For people will talk.

And there if you show the least boldness of heart
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead, don't deign to explain,
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat,
Some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint with a shrug that you can't pay your way,
But don't get excited whatever they say,
For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion don't think to escape,
For they criticise then a different shape;
Your head or your shoes, or your Dolly's unpaid!
But mind your own business, there's nought to be made,
For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease,
And really what others may say or may think,
But don't think to stop them, it ain't any use,
For people will talk.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition. Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaints; and opium, in some form and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome and salutary stimulant and tonic alterative, which never sat so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they try the poisons. Then if they will persist in them in course of the harmless agent they will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to quite unnecessary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

VINES, PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, FLOWERS, Etc.

BUY YOUR PLANTS AND TREES

Where you can get them true to name and of the best quality.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

R. CUMMING & CO.,

Successors to J. KNOX, 137 LIBERTY ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION — THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of C. WATTLEY & CO., at No. 1[illegible] Federal street, Allegheny, is this day dissolved. EDWARD GROETZINGER retiring, having disposed of his interest to C. WATTLEY. The business will be continued under the old firm name by the remaining Partners, C. WATTLEY and JOHN THOMPSON. All parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm for accounts rendered on or before January 1st, 1871, will call and make payment in order to clear the affairs of the old firm.

C. WATTLEY,
JOHN THOMPSON,
EDWD. GROETZINGER.

Allegheny, February 20, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP — The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, known as the firm of DITTMAR, RANSER & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of January, D. 1871, by mutual consent. All accounts now due the late firm are in the hands of A. S. Ormsby, Attorney at Law, Fawrencetown, for collection, and must be settled immediately. All persons to whom the Company is indebted will also present their claims to him. The business of the firm will hereafter be carried on under the name of RANSER & KESSELMAN, who assume and have agreed to pay all the debts of the Company up to the date of Dissolution.

HENRY DITTMAR,
J. H. RANSER,
W. KESSELMAN.

February 11, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP — Notice is hereby given that the firm of H. W. BUFFUM & CO., doing business heretofore as Bottlers, at 22 and 24 Market street, and formerly under the firm name of J. C. Buffum & Co., was dissolved on the 28th of July, 1870. J. C. Buffum withdrawing at that date. All the business of the late firm will be settled will be adjusted by my late partner, H. W. BUFFUM, at our former office, 22 Market street, or by me at my new office, CITY BOTTLING HOUSE, No. 39 Market street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BUFFUM.

February 1, 1871.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,
NO. 39 MARKET STREET.

Having purchased the above long established and well known Bottling House of Messrs. JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., I will furnish the patrons and friends of the House, old and new, with all the Best Articles in the Bottling line.

All Varieties of Bottled Soda Waters and Syrups, Smith's Rennett, Wainwright's and all the Best Brands of Ales, Porters, Ciders, &c.

The Business of this House will be continued under the firm name of

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 39 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SMITH & PORTER, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by H. K. PORTER, and for that purpose he alone is authorized to use the name of the late firm.

J. Y. SMITH,
H. K. PORTER,
C. L. PORTER.

Pittsburgh, February 18th, 1871.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in the least.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.

SOME NEW STYLES

JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
TO BE FOUND AT
James Caldwell's,
ALLEGHENY.

Pequot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.
New Styles of Cocheco Prints.
English and French Chintzes.
Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 00 per yard.

☞ Having secured the Agency for CHENEY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS, we are prepared to supply Dealers at Manufacturers' LOWEST PRICE, either by the Piece or Package.

As these Goods are guaranteed all Silk and not to fade or crack from wear, for Suits, they are superior to any other Silk in market at the price.

JAMES CALDWELL,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
77 and 79 Market St

JUST RECEIVED.

Hair Switches,
Chignons, new styles,
Center Curls,
White Goods,
Piques,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery,
Lace Collars,
Ladies' Silk Scarfs,

NEW LINES

Gent's Neck Wear,
Scarfs, Bows and Ties.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS
ALL NUMBERS.

CORSETS.

New Style Hoopskirts, &c.,
AT
Very Lowest Eastern Prices.

77 and 79
MARKET STREET

GOLD MIXED

WATER-PROOF.

GREAT WESTERN

D and T CASSIMERES,

Fancy Cassimeres

PAPER

CAMBRICS,

Black Poplins.

M'Elroy & Dickson,
54
WOOD STREET.

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
ROLLED AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.

93 Water and 100 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHEAT AND RYE
WANTED BY
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 LIBERTY STREET.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Co

These Bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty Years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

The Subscription Price is 90 Bonds will at all times, before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM or 110 in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash prices.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other Bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back the Northern Pacific Bonds at our risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

After thoroughly investigating, we have accepted the agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue.

MWF&Sw

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Glendinning, Davis & Co.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in Either City.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
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Gold, Coupons,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.

☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
DRAWERS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES,
AND DEALERS IN
Government, State, County, City, Railroad and other Miscellaneous Securities,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the banking line. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local and other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., bought and sold at the usual rates of Commission.

☞ We make a specialty of attending to the wants of investors.

HATS CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS,
AND
LADIES' FURS!

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
84
Wood Street.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

FURS.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stove
Made in this city. For sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

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ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,
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IRON PIPE FITTERS
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BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

THE UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Pest Iron, Splice Bars,
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☞ Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works—SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers Prison Doors, Gasometers.

Office and Works, Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PLOWS.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, February 23, 1871.

The local money market continues to rule active, and the available supply at the banks to meet the demands of their customers seems adequate. There is no difficulty whatever in placing good paper at from 6 to 8 per cent. The open market seems better supplied with loanable means, and there is some inquiry for well indorsed paper.

—Government bonds are strong and higher. The probability that Mr. Boutwell will find a willing market for the new bonds is becoming stronger every day. In reply to inquiries lately propounded, he says: "It is impossible now to say when subscriptions will be advised of the acceptance or rejection of their subscriptions; but it will be to the interest of the Government to make the awards at as early a date as shall be found practicable."

The interest will cease on all five-twenty bonds when the subscribers are notified that the new bonds are ready for delivery; and the interest will commence on the new bonds from the same date.

Preference will be given to subscribers according to the arrangement announced on the 4th inst., and a subscription for five per cent. bonds, at a premium, however large, would not have preference over the first two classes of subscriptions mentioned; but among the subscribers for five per cent. bonds, if the subscriptions should exceed two amounts authorized those who offer a premium will be preferred. The new bonds will bear date the present year, instead of 1870, as was expected.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼	
United States 6s of 1881	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾	
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾	
United States 10-40s	111	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾	
Union Pacific Railroad	93¾	
Central Pacific Railroad	94¾	
Currency Pacifics	110	

—The New York Stock Board quotations to-day show but slight changes, except in Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Western Union. Telegraph Stocks, the former advanced 2¾ per cent., and the latter about 1 per cent.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 88 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 23, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. Scrip	91	91	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	99	99	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Lake Shore	94	94	94	94	94	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Cent.	106½	106	106	107	107	107¼
Chic. & Pitts.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Do. pref.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do. pref.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Pitt. & Wabash						
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio & Miss.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chic. & Alton		113¾		113¾		113¾
Do. pref.		120		120		120
R. I. & A. Rr.		93		93		93
S. J. Central		90		90		90
Canton				74		
W. U. Tel.	69¾	70	70	70	69¾	69¾
Quicksilver		15		14¾		
Pacific Mail	44	44	44	44¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.		60		60		
Wells F. Ex.		25		25		
American Ex.		45		45		
U. S. Ex.		50		50		
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Open.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¾	94¾		¼
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾	¼	
Erie	21¾	21¾		¼
Reading	99	98¾	¼	
Lake Shore	94	94		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105½	101¾	2¼	
Chicago & Northwestern	76½	76½		¼
Do. preferred	86½	86¾	¼	
Rock Island	97¾	97¾		¼
St. Paul	83¾	83¾		¼
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾		¼
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	52¾	¼	
Do. preferred		76¾		
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾		¼
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾		¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	43¾		¼
Adams Express	65¾	65¾	¼	
Gold	111¼	111¾	¼	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	35
Delaware preferred	39¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	49¾

—The passage of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill is an important event in the history of railroad and industrial progress on this continent. Less than two years ago the completion of the first railroad to the distant Pacific Ocean was celebrated by wondering people who could scarcely realize that the sphere of their commercial relations had been so greatly enlarged, and already we have two other roads in prospective. Within three years Portland, Oregon, and San Diego, California, will seem as near, and almost as important, points in our commercial polity as San Francisco. The main line of the newly chartered road will be nearly along the 32d parallel of latitude, and will run through Western Texas, Southern New Mexico, Southern Arizona, and into Southern California. Along the greater portion of this route it will be in the neighborhood of 300 miles south of the present Union and Central Pacific lines. San Diego, which will probably be the Western terminus, is 500 miles south of San Francisco, and, as it lies more directly in the route which the Australian trade would naturally take, will probably become the competitor of the latter city at some future day for that branch of the trans-Pacific trade. The correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 14th, discussing the probability of the passage of this bill, says: "If the railroad bill gets safely through Congress, we may count it as certain that San Diego will be connected with this city, either by a railroad by way of Visalia, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, or by a more direct coast road, possibly by both. Parties are now in Washington for the purpose of promoting the coast road enterprise.

San Diego, however, has facilities for an important trade, and will undoubtedly become one of the principal Pacific ports of the United States. Its harbor, while not so magnificent as that of San Francisco, is perfectly land-locked, will admit the largest ships, and is the only safe harbor in the 1,200 miles of coast next south of San Francisco. The country that will be traversed by the Southern Pacific Road is less known than any other part of the continent, except the northern wilderness westward from Hudson's Bay. But what little is known of Southern Arizona and Southern New Mexico favors the belief that the richest mines of the precious metals on the continent may yet be opened in that region. An item of no less importance will be the enormous supply of beef cattle which will reach the principal markets of the country from Western Texas and New Mexico as soon as the road penetrates that fine pastoral and stock-raising country.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in referring to the late report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says: Facts such as these impress present the affairs of the company, and especially the investments in other lines, the report says it is confidently expected that after the current year they will show a very material increase, and will yield an amount fully sufficient to meet the interest upon the whole mortgage indebtedness of the company. It is announced as the intention of the company not to increase its indebtedness beyond the thirty-five millions now authorized, as it is considered that the other assets will be ample to meet any enlargement of the company's works. This will be gratifying news to those timid shareholders who have been looking with some little apprehension at the wonderful expansion of railroads and railroad liabilities. The value of the Company's sinking fund for the payment of bonds under the second mortgage at maturity, it is declared will be not only sufficient for that purpose, but will leave a balance that will pay off the first and general mortgage bonds; while the lien of the Commonwealth upon the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad will be extinguished at maturity by the annual reductions required by law—thus, then giving the entire net earnings to the shareholders, which, it is said, will equal 25 per cent. per annum.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 24, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 1 ton or more	12½c
Pure in lots of less than 1 ton	13 c
Extra brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Grange do. mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	11½c
Patent red lead	10½@11 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Rose pink, ground in oil	11 c
Vanille Marianne Cook French zinc	9 c
Lime paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@5½c

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Flour dull; western family $6 50@7 25; extra $5 50@6 25; Pennsylvania family $7 50@8 50. Corn—Yellow dull and lower; $1 05@1 06. Oats—Mixed western 56½c. Barley—In 2 cargoes New York at 1 60. Provisions firmer; refined 24½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is once more enjoyable, being warm and spring-like. With regard to the general tone of the market, we have few changes to note, the most important being in flour, which has been reduced in price 20c ₱ bbl by the National Mill on all brands. The receipts continue fair, being for the last forty-eight hours 477 bbls. Grain is not in such large receipts, and prices are weak at quotations. Groceries are quite active, the most inquiry being for sugars and coffee. There is no change in feeding stuffs, and provisions remain quiet and firm.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,368	5,411	9,779
Apples, bbls	1,765	2,202	3,414
Cheese, boxes	131	893	1,021
Corn, sacks	4,053	3,059	6,712
Wheat, sacks	7,068	6,571	14,559
Barley, sacks	5,118	3,660	8,778
Rye, sacks	1,191	1,783	2,979
Oats, sacks	5,332	3,503	8,835
Butter, packages	845	827	1,672
Bulk meats, pieces	19,867	12,269	32,136
Bacon, do	1,020	784	1,804

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl, choice selected $5@5 50 ₱ bbl. Receipts 708 bbls.

ASHES—The market contains a in fair supply. Sales soda ash, commercial, 4½@5c per lb; concentrated 55 per cent., 3¾@4c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; ½ gallon $6@7 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a light demand, with sales at $5 50 ₱ bbl, and $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BRAN—Market firm; sales at 20@21c ₱ ₱.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 75; 1-lb cans, $5; 5-lb cans, $20.

BUTTER—Receipts moderate, being 94 packages. Regular sales of good to prime 25@26c ₱ lb; common to fair 18@24c.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ₱ ₱.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continue quiet but very firm. A fair demand is reported, with sales at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams, 16@16½c; sugar cured, 15@16c. Sides ribbed, 12½c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $23@23 50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef, 19c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 10c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours were 259 boxes. There is a fair inquiry, and regular sales are made at the following figures: Western Reserve at 14½@15c; Ohio Factory, 15@16½c; Ohio Goshen, 17c; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer, 18c ₱ ₱.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bells berries $18 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $16@11.

CONSOLIDATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $6 75.

CANDLES OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 ₱ barrel. Thomix hydraulic $2 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 18½c; stearine 16@16½c.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $7@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is well supplied, and sales are reported as follows: We are reported sales of 50 bbls of Cumberland Valley quarters $4@5; choice river, 6@7c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6@7c for fair to prime, and 9c for sliced. Dried cherries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 7@8c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are arriving more freely, and sell at 22@24c, per dozen; preserved 18@20c., and dull at 15@16c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Sales currants at 11@11½c ₱ ₱; prunes 11¾@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $2 75@3 00.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the market at 56c ₱ ₱; No 2 to a small way.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 677 barrels. It will be seen by quotations that the mills have reduced prices again 20c per barrel. Brief limits: Choice white wheat, in bbls, 7 00, 7 25@7 50; good family, 6 75@7 00; fancy red winter, 7 00@7 25; Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00@7 25; in sacks 25c less. Rye flour, $5 50@5 75; buckwheat, $5 50@6 00; in sacks $7 00; in sacks $7 40; Fan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 75; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 75@7 00; in sacks $7; Palmetto, in barrels $6 85; in sacks $6 55.

GRAIN—The market could not be termed an active one, dealers being content to wait. Millers and bulk holders refused to make sufficient concessions to induce buyers to take hold. The result was a slight nominal change all around in all certain kinds. There was a moderate inquiry. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 1,046 sacks; rye 491 sacks; barley 508 sack; wheat 539 sacks; corn 315 sacks. The following figures may be considered nominal: Wheat—The mills are now paying $1 30@1 35 and no one anxious to invest. Red—$1 28@1 33 may be considered extreme at 1 30@1 31 ₱ bush; $1 40@1 43, the latter for a strictly prime quality. Generally, with small stocks to operate with. Sales of milled in prime white lots, 1 bbl and 2 bbls, 65@70c. Oats, with a light supply on the market, are held firmly, with sales on ½ car load from track at 48@49c; store rates, 53@55c. per bushel. Rye held firmly, holders not anxious to sell. Buyers continue to quote at 98c.@1 per bushel. Barley was inactive, with a light inquiry; spring, 80@85c.; fall, 90@95c. per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market firm and active. We give the following as the ruling prices:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¼c; prime 11c; good fair, 10¾c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; good 11c; good 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 12c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 12¾c; extra 13½c; C yellow 13@13¼c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12¾c ₱ ₱.

Syrups—Choice 70c; white honey 70c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Sales of entire Carolina at 24¼c; prime 23c. RAY—Baled at 14@16c per ton; waggon, $12@17.

RICE—Regular sales at 9@9¼c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way, common $5 00; pearl $6 00.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c ₱ ₱.

HIDES—Green salted (40 weights) 14½@15½c; green buttchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@24.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ₱ ₱.

LIME—Continued in good supply at $1 20@1 25.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 13; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 15 ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings, choice ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; second-quality, $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts, $1 40; chopped corn and oats $1 45; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@18c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is ample with large arrivals; sales from first hands at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bush; store lots $1 30.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RYE FLOUR—Marked is firm at $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales 5-cans $1 50; ½ ₱ ₱ 00 ₱ dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—There is a better demand for seeds, with sales in lots as follows: Clover $6 25@7 00; ₱ bush; timothy $6 00@6 25; flaxseed, $2 10@2 20.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, 7c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

TURNIPS—Sales by the barrel at $2 00; bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards sell at $2 50@3 00.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines are reported rectified 92c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 15 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of activity. Dealers evidently were apart in their views, and not disposed to come to terms. The result was, the sales and demand were quite small. As yet no writing buyers-and-sellers have the advantage, but are not very anxious to take advantage of the same:

CRUDE.

Prices remain nominal, as follows: Spot or February 11½; February till July, delivered monthly, 11c; R.O., till July, 12c; all year, R.O., 12½; S.O., all year, 10½c.

SALES:

1,000 barrels, s. o., February..... 11½c
1,000 barrels spot, Parker's Landing..... $4 50

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION FURNACE CO.

The market was fully as dull as for some time past, with more sellers than buyers. Prices continue very uncertain. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 24½c; February, 24½c; March, 24¼c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; R. O. till July, 26¼c; S. O. till July, 23½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull and prices steady. Sales 200 city made on spot, delivered, at $1 75. Spot barrels at depot, $1 70 bid.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Trade reports say: There was more activity in the petroleum market to-day, and the prices were a shade firmer on the lower grades, caused by the advices from Europe, which are firm, however, and not disposing of only such oil as requires immediate arrival, while buyers are equally diffident, only purchasing at such prices as they are obliged to. Of course a wide difference exists between the grades in consequence. We quote the following.

SALES:

1,500 bbls upper creek..... $4 25
1,000 bbls upper creek..... 4 22½
1,000 Perkins Run..... 4 25
500 bbls Rouseville..... 4 30
1,000 bbls Rouseville..... 4 35
500 bbls Rouseville, H. G..... 4 40
1,000 bbls lower creek, B. O., 60 days..... 4 65
2,000 bbls do do..... 4 60

NEW YORK, February 23.—Closing market of the 22d—For crude in bulk there is more call from exporters, with sales at 14½c; 80@100 at that price; crude for shipping order is quoted at 19c, with sales of 1,000 bbls. Refined unchanged; sales 500 bbls at 34½c, which is a fair price for crude. Philadelphia delivery is dull and nominal; refined 34½c.

OIL CITY, February 23.—Market quiet but dull at $4 20@4 25 on lower road, and $4 50 at Oil City. These figures are for 47-gravity.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market quiet and firm at $4 20@4 25 on upper creek.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 23.—Market a little firmer, with prices at $4 20 to $4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Market dull: S. W. 24¾@24¾; March 24¾@24¾; April 25c; May 25¼; June 25½c. Crude 13½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 5:30 P. M.—February, 24¾c bid, 24¾c asked; March, 24½c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; March and May will probably sell each March and June, at 25c. Crude 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Market quiet and steady at $3 90@3 95.

PHILADELPHIA LANDING, February 23.—Market firm at $4 40 to $4 50 bbl; no sellers at that price.

TIDIOUTE, February 23.—Market quiet and stronger at $4 20@4 25.

HOUSEVILLE, February 23.—Market firm and quiet, with considerable inquiry; $4 40 offered and $4 50 asked. No sales yet.

OIL CITY, February 23.—Market firm at $4 55@4 60, with little doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 23.—Market quiet and steady at $3 90@3 95.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market very quiet, but with a little firmer feeling, with small sales at $3 20@3 25.

NEW YORK, February 23, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and steady; crude quoted at 14½c; reported sale 1,000 bbls crude, afthese figures. Refined 24½c and nominal. No transactions.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

During the week ending to Peerless Oil Works, 74 bbls.
Wm Stewart to Beehive Oil Works, 80 bbls.
Wm. Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 24 bbls.
S Helper to Conmee Oil Works, 222 bbls.
J. McKelvey to Conmee Oil Works, 362 bbls.
P Hutchinson to Penn Oil Works, 468 bbls.
Shaw to H W C. Teedle, 80 bbls.

The rumored reduction of the freight tariff on the Allegheny Valley road is, we learn, contradicted by the officers of the Company.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.	Destination.
Peerless Oil Works	76	Beehive Oil Works
Sunbeam Oil Works	40	Penn Oil Works
Conmee Oil Works	400	Penn Oil Works
D W C Teedle	80	Livingston Bro
Total	1,569	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co, 662 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 459 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe 66 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Tweedy, Logan & S, 856 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Allegheny, 411 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for day, bbls..... 3,298

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—Flour steady; western family $7 50@8 00. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 35. White Southern corn 56c; yellow 55c. Oats 56c. Pork $23 00@23 50.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is bright, warm and cheerful, and our streets wear the appearance of a gala day. Already are heard the busy notes of preparation for the opening spring trade, which, if the signs do not fail, will be unprecedentedly large and remunerative. We have few changes to note in prices, and they will be found under the proper headings. Below find a carefully corrected list of wholesale prices of the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. For reliable houses, see columns of COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 24, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	c	Juniata B
Anchor	12	c	Anchor C
Eagle Extra	12	c	Duquesne
Conewago	11½	c	Glenco
Idaho	11½	c	Pennsylvania
Nonatook	12	c	Magnolia
Pittsburgh Family	11½	c	Allegheny
Walnut Creek	11½	c	White Fawn

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11	c	Mourning
Merrimack W	11	c	Richmond
Spragues	10½	c	Orientals
Americans	10½	c	Gloucester
Dunnells	11	c	Garner
Conestoga	10½	c	Troy
Lancaster	11	c	Allen Pinks
Manchester	7½	c	Pacifics
Shirtings	10½	c	

DELAINES.

Pacific	18¾	c	Hamilton
Manchester	18¾	c	Armures

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15		Riverside
Gloucester	12½		American
Glasgow	14		Laurel G
Lonsdale	15		Laurel R
Middlesex	12½		Portsmouth

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Stanton & Lee	30
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	21
Pennsylvania	18

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 24, 1871.

We quote as follows for prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Double do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRING &c.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₱ 5.15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	4.14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	5.15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	4.14c
Bright half scroll springs	5.15c

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $7@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is well supplied, and sales are reported as follows: We are reported sales of 50 bbls of Cumberland Valley quarters $4@5; choice river, 6@7c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6@7c for fair to prime, and 9c for sliced. Dried cherries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 7@8c.

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Syrups—Choice 70c; white honey 70c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Sales of entire Carolina at 24¼c; prime 23c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 14c. Cassia 6c.

Teas—Sales of choice Carolina at 24¼c; prime 23c.

HAY—Baled at 14@16c per ton; waggon, $12@17.

HIDES—Regular sales at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way, common $5 00; pearl $6 00.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c ₱ ₱.

HIDES—Green salted (40 weights) 14½@15½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@24.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ₱ ₱.

LIME—Continued in good supply at $1 20@1 25.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 13; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 15 ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings, choice ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; second-quality, $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts, $1 40; chopped corn and oats $1 45; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@18c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is ample with large arrivals; sales from first hands at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bush; store lots $1 30.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RYE FLOUR—Marked is firm at $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales 5-cans $1 50; ½ ₱ ₱ 00 ₱ dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—There is a better demand for seeds, with sales in lots as follows: Clover $6 25@7 00; ₱ bush; timothy $6 00@6 25; flaxseed, $2 10@2 20.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, 7c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

TURNIPS—Sales by the barrel at $2 00; bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards sell at $2 50@3 00.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines are reported rectified 92c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 15 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of activity. Dealers evidently were apart in their views, and not disposed to come to terms. The

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Low Bridge Interest Beaten.

A Section Added to the River and Harbor Bill Requiring the Removal of All Obstructions to Navigation—Condition of Senator Sumner Unchanged—Senator Schurz Afflicted—Appropriations for River and Harbor Improvement—Mr. Bingham Not a Candidate for the New Ohio Judgeship, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1871.

The Low Bridge People Beaten.

The House to-day adopted a section in the river and harbor appropriation bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to remove all obstructions and encroachments upon the navigable waters of the United States, at the expense of the parties creating those obstructions. The bill as thus amended was adopted, and the friends of free navigation are confident it will pass the Senate. This will cover the case of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, and all other structures that the United States Engineers may condemn as obstructions. Thomas A. Scott was here, but did not discover this flank movement until too late to reach it. He will, of course, fight it in the Senate, but the free navigation men are strong in that body. In the Senate Mr. Sherman called up the Newport and Cincinnati bridge resolution, but owing to an agreement in the Republican caucus not to compel the consideration of the appropriation bills, it failed by eight votes. The result, however, proved a decided majority in the Senate for that measure.

Senator Sumner's Condition Unchanged.

Senator Sumner remains in about the same condition as last reported. He left his room to-day to show some friends the art treasures in other parts of his house, but even this slight exertion had an unfavorable effect. It is with great difficulty he is persuaded to decline seeing people who call, and he speaks of going to the Senate in the event of certain measures in which he is interested coming up. To do so in his present condition would be to hazard the worst.

Senator Schurz Afflicted.

Senator Schurz, who has been among the hardest workers of Congress in the present session, is now obtained at home much of the time, on account of the illness of his wife. In addition to this affliction excessive work has so affected his eyes that he can neither study nor write except by daylight.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

In the river and harbor bill which passed the House to-day, were the following appropriations: Falls of the Ohio River and Louisville Canal, $250,000; Ohio River, $50,000; Michigan City harbor, $15,000; Calumet harbor, $5,000; Chicago harbor, $100,000; Lake Huron, Michigan, $100,000; St. Mary's River and Canal, Michigan, $250,000; Toledo harbor, $50,000; Breakwater at Rock Island, Illinois, $75,000; also the following in Wisconsin and Michigan: Superior City harbor, $50,000; Marquette harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, $60,000; Green Bay Harbor, $17,500; Manetowoc harbor, $11,000; Sheboygan harbor, $15,000; Port Washington harbor, $15,000; Milwaukee harbor, $50,000; Racine harbor, $10,000; Kenosha harbor, $10,000; Two Rivers Harbor, $25,000; Ahnapee harbor, $25,000; Menominee river, Wisconsin and Michigan, $25,000; Aux Becs Scies harbor, Michigan, $10,000; Manistee harbor, $15,000; Pere Marquette harbor, $10,000; Pentwater harbor, $10,000; White River harbor, $25,000; Muskegon harbor, $15,000; Grand Haven harbor, $60,000; Black Lake harbor, $10,000; Saugatuck harbor, $10,000; Sheboygan harbor, $10,000; South Haven harbor, $15,000; Saginaw river, $10,000.

Mr. Bingham Not a Candidate for the New Judgeship.

Several papers have mentioned Mr. Bingham's name in connection with the judgeship of the Central District of Ohio. Mr. Bingham denies it, and states that all such statements are made without authority, and that he is not a candidate for the position.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

THE POWER RIGAMY CASE.

In the Police Court to-day it was stated by Assistant District Attorney Richardson that C. Bowen, charged by Mrs. Frances Hicks, with bigamy, had waived a preliminary examination. This is the second case of bigamy. The accused was held in bail of $5,000.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED.

The President has approved a joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Senator Miller, of Georgia, who will be admitted to his seat to-morrow.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Broken Rail on the Northern Central Railroad Precipitates Two Trains into an Embankment Forty Feet—One Man Killed—Seventeen Persons More or Less Injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., February 23.—The night express train on the Northern Central Railroad, between Baltimore and Elmira, struck a broken rail a few miles below Williamsport, Pa., about seven o'clock this morning and was thrown down a bank forty to forty feet embankment. The engine, baggage and first passenger car cleared the rail in safety, without leaving the track. The second and fourth passenger cars and the third, a sleeper, went down the embankment. The fifth passenger car did not go down. The first passenger car made three revolutions going down and was a complete wreck. One man, Adam Trymeer, of Milton, was killed; Edwin L. Lamon, Harrisburg, Pa., was hurt, and Benjamin Weeks, of Havana, slightly injured. In all there were seventeen persons more or less injured. Hon. B. Boardman, of Elmira, was a passenger in the sleeping car and went down the embankment, but escaped unhurt. Hon. Horace Bemis, of Hornellsville, was in the same car and was thrown violently backward, his face badly cut and received other injuries. The car took fire, but the flames were extinguished before they did much damage. Commander U. S. Nye, U. S. N., was a passenger on the train, but escaped. Every attention was given to the wounded at the hotels in Watsontown and Williamsport.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., February 23.—Governor Perham transmitted to the Senate this morning a communication addressed to General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General United States Army, from Colonel Jas. R. Fry, United States Army, formerly Provost Marshal General of the United States, defending himself from certain imputations upon his administration of affairs in the Department, contained in the report of the Commission in Maine on the organization of enlistment frauds committed in the State during the late war. This communication was sent to Governor Perham by the Secretary of War. It is dated Louisville, Ky., February 13, 1871. Colonel Fry states that the Commissioners' report filled him utter with surprise. He was unaware that such investigation was being prosecuted, and considers it very singular that an investigation of his official acts should have been conducted without calling on him for any information or giving him an opportunity to be heard. He never knowingly ordered a credit in blank, and if there is a genuine signature of his on the Cochrane check, it was obtained through misrepresentation and fraud. He concludes by saying that it looks like very hard usage to say the least of it, for the authorities of Maine to have sought and accepted paper credit, and to have openly and voluntarily paid large sums of money to scoundrels for their part in preparing them; and then long after the war, when the people are smarting under the peculiar consequences of their folly, for another class of authorities to come out and condemn the general government as culpable and as the cause of the burdens which they inflicted upon themselves. I would gladly have met the Commissioners, had they given me an opportunity to do so, not merely in defence of my official course, but to aid them in detecting and if possible punishing the perpetrators of these frauds in their State, which I labored assiduously to prevent. The communication was read in the Senate and sent to the House.

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FRANCE.

The Princes Asking for Seats in the Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 23.—Minister Picard has arrived here. Henri Rochefort has gone to Paris.

No dispatch in regard to the negotiations for peace have yet been received from President Thiers.

Prince De Joinville and Duke D'Aumale have written M. Grevy, stating that they await the decision of the Assembly on the legality of their elections before presenting themselves to take seats in the Chamber.

Germans Warned Against Marching Through Paris.

PARIS, February 23.—Information has been received from Versailles that it was determined that a portion of the French army shall be marched through Paris on their return home. Thiers continues to vigorously oppose this, warning the Germans of the responsibility they will incur. A placard was posted on Monday in the students' quarter, appealing to the inhabitants to make a last struggle should the Prussians enter the city.

France Unable to Pay the Indemnity.

PARIS, February 23.—Nothing positive is known as to the conditions of peace. A financial journal says it is materially impossible for France to pay the indemnity of eight milliards of francs, or half that Thiers and Favre are at Versailles to-day.

The New Prefect of the Seine. Provisions Fallen to Ordinary Prices.

PARIS, February 23.—M. Leon, it is said, will probably be appointed Prefect of the Seine.

Owing to fraudulent bakers, sales of oats will only be allowed upon inspection. Provisions have fallen to ordinary prices.

When the Emperor will Return to Berlin.

BERLIN, February 23.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says: Emperor William will return to Berlin as soon as the preliminaries for peace are settled, and Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon will follow at a later day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 23.—The House of Lords to-day passed a bill granting an annuity to Princess Louise.

Lord Carnarvon announced measures for national defense, and argued the necessity for early preparation, in view of the astonishing rapidity of the Prussian campaign in France. Lord Northbrook defended the administration of the War Office. The Duke of Cambridge also made a speech in defense of the War Office. He approved of a large increase in the artillery and cavalry arms of the service. The Earl of Richmond sustained the practice of procuring commissions in the army by purchase.

LONDON, February 23.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone moved the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry on the Indian finances. The motion gave rise to animated debate. Mr. Gladstone urged joint inquiry by both Houses. The motion was agreed to.

The University Tests bill passed. The bill levelled against Catholics assuming ecclesiastical titles passed a second reading by a majority of 86.

Earl Grey, having censured the military policy of the Government, a call for papers was voted, and a Committee on Admiralty appointed.

Loss of the City of Kingston.

LONDON, February 23.—The ship City of Kingston, from Philadelphia, January 10, for Hamburg, with a cargo of petroleum, went ashore on Vlie Flats, off the Dutch coast, on January 18, a total loss. The cargo of 1,000 casks has been saved.

Disaffection in Ireland—England Negotiating for a Dutch Settlement in Africa.

Special to the World.

LONDON, February 23.—Parliament was startled to-night by the declaration of Lord Hartington that disaffection in Ireland existed to such an extent that it would be necessary to appoint a secret committee to ascertain the causes. The Tories are exultant at this confession of weakness on the part policy of the Government.

England is negotiating for the purchase of a Dutch settlement on the gold coast of Africa for £25,000.

Marine News.

HAMBURG, February 23.—The steamship Holsatia from New York, has arrived. She cut through the ice in the Elbe, and navigation to this port is reopened.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Coal Operators, Carriers and Iron Manufacturers—Offers to the Coal Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—At an adjourned meeting of the coal operators, coal carrying companies and iron manufacturers held in this city to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, First, That the Schuylkill region operators offer to the men in their district for the year 1871, **$2.00,** the basis as agreed upon in Philadelphia last, sliding up and down at the rate of one per cent. advance and decline upon coal, and four cents advance and decline in the price of coal at Port Carbon, provided that the men shall not be paid in trade or store orders under this basis, they would be entitled to when coal is three dollars per ton, and so on at other quotations go to work.

Second, That the Lehigh Reeton offer their men the following rates for 1871: When coal is five dollars per ton on board at Elizabeth or Fort Johnson, outside rates to be three dollars per ton, which wages **$14 00,** and contract work ten per cent. less than at the five dollar basis of last year, with an advance or decline of twelve and a half per cent. on wages and contract work for each dollar in advance or decline in the price of coal at Elizabeth or Port Johnson; provided, that unless all the regular men go to work, no extra work or higher contract work be paid than men were entitled to receive upon the best basis when coal is six dollars per ton on board at Elizabeth or Port Jackson.

Third, That the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, Delaware, Lackawana and Northeastern Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company continue their present offer with the right to any modifications from time to time so as to make the wages paid by them as nearly equivalent as practicable to what might for the time being be paid in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

Fourth, That any region may go to work on the above terms being accepted by the men, but no region shall compete until the men of such regions shall accept the said terms.

Fifth, That we are united in opposing any interference by the workmen with their association with the management and control of our works, and will insist on the abandonment of that claim of such control.

It is believed that the above rates will be as nearly as possible equal in all the regions.

The meeting adjourned to convene in New York at the call of the Presidents.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Large Meeting at Music Hall, Boston—Resolutions—The Meetings at Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c.

BOSTON, February 23.—Music Hall was partially filled this evening by an immense demonstration congratulating Italy on the success of her present movement for union. Ex-Governor Washburne presided, and the name of Governor Claflin headed a list of over fifty vice-presidents. Governors, gentlemen of prominent public and private stations, Rev. Dr. Miner, offered resolutions expressive of hearty rejoicings at the success ever tended to disenthral the human mind in the loathsome slavery of the superstitions of the Pope; asserting that the assumption of infallibility in moral and religious affairs logically made it necessary to claim Papal sovereignty in secular affairs and giving birth to a whole family of tyrannies; congratulating the Italian people on their great national union and popular education, her patriotism and enterprise. Also, for Emanuel and the nation, that she is again taking a place among the great nations of the earth. Letters were read by Secretary A. C. Ely from U. S. President Chas. F. Scudder Secretary, President Stearns, of Amherst College, Dr. Bellows, Rev. John D. Fowler, Rev. E. H. Hale, in which regret at their inability to be present at the meeting was read in the Senate and sent to the House.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. W. Evans' One Price Department Store.
Woolen Mill for Sale—J. G. Allen.
Princes Street—Commercial office.
Dining Store for sale—R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Horse Wanted—Allegheny Arsenal.
Rooms Wanted—Box 912.
Agent Wanted—Lock Box 132.
Warehouse for Sale—John Hay.
Annual Meeting—National Coal and Coke Co.
Horse Wanted—Collins & Malone.
Pro Pilgrim—Benefit of French Relief Fund.
Money for Bonds and Mortgages—C. H. Love.
House and Lot to Let—C. H. Love.
Notice and Grounds for Rent or Sale—C. H. Love.
Insurance for Bonds and Mortgages—W. A. M'Clandless, M. D.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Grand English Opera Combination.
Library Lost—Thomas' Concerts, March 3, 4 and 6.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Temple's Varieties Theater.
Lecture—Wendell Phillips, February 24.
Lecture—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, February 27.
Extra Train—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
Opera House—Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Sam Sharpley's Silver Show.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Brita Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Barnett's Kalliston.
Linen Goods Cheap—Marvin's.
Popollo—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Cheese Ale—Piper, Daniels & Co.
Cracker Meal—91 and 92 Liberty street.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. S. Petty.
Notice—Peoples' Insurance Company.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Fitzpatrick.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Residence for Rent—John D. Rahm.
Waltham Watches—Hall, Black & Co.
Residence for Rent—W. M. Howard.
Building Lots for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Timbered Land for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Special Indorsements—Morgantern & Co.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mackey & Lanahan.
Carpets—Howard, Rose & Co.
Carpets—Wm. Lamont.
Carpets—McFarland & Collins.
Redfern in London—Redfern Brothers.
Patent Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.

List of Unmailable Letters, February 23, 1871.

Burr, Rev. E. M., Englewood, N. J. 3c
Carmack, Rev. J. G., Harrisburg, Pa. 3c
Merrett, Rev. J. B., Charlestown, Md. 3c
McBride, Rev. Joshua, Philadelphia 3c
Stubbs, Rev. E., Milford, Del. 3c

CITY MATTERS.

THE FEE BILL.

Meeting of the Committee Appointed by the Law Association to Prepare a Fee Bill—The Result of Their Labors.

The committee appointed by the Law Association of this city to prepare a fee bill, or substitute for the bill presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. White, which is now in the hands of a conference committee with but little prospect of ever getting out, have, since their appointment, given the matter considerable attention, and have agreed upon a bill which they think will meet with the approval of all parties having any interest in the matter, and while tending to a reduction of the fees or in any way interfering with the county officers.

The bill has not yet been prepared but in conversation with several members of the committee, whose views we have obtained relative to the matter the details was agreed to that some of the leading features of the bill that will be submitted for the consideration of the association by the committee are of opinion that the fees in the Sheriff's and Prothonotary's offices should be reduced nearly fifty per cent. That all services rendered in either office should be paid for at the time such service is rendered, from the common interest in the close of suit. In the matter of the county and sheriff's printing, the bill will provide that it shall be paid for at so much per hundred words, and the committee will either recommend that it be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder or attorneys in the several cases shall designate what paper shall do the work, but in neither case shall the compensation be allowed to exceed the regular rates of advertising.

There will be no change made in the fees of the Register, Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Jury Commissioners and Commissioners. The license fees will remain as they are; but there will be a provision which, in a large proportion shall go toward supporting the Work House. The fees of the Recorder, Coroner and Clerk of Courts will be reduced, so as to provide a fair compensation for each of these officers and provide for other contingencies.

The Committee will recommend that the bill take effect immediately after the Governor's signature of the same, and not to apply to other offices until the expiration of the term of the present incumbents.

The bill will require that each officer shall have a fee bill posted up in his office, and provide a penalty for any violation of its provisions.

The committee say that they have facts and figures to demonstrate that the fees as fixed in the bill will pay a fair compensation for all services and contingencies in the several offices, and as the committee appear to be unanimous in favor of the changes that will be made by the bill it will probably meet with the approval of the association.

English Opera—"The Huguenots."

The massive opera of Meyerbeer's has never been more effectually performed here than last night. The cast was strong, embracing all the best singers of the company. Mrs. Bernard, Miss Hersee, and Messrs. Castle and Duncan, of course, were the first honors. These all acquitted themselves admirably. Mrs. Bernard's *Valentine* was one of her very finest efforts. In the last two acts especially her strong and facile voice and her refined pathos gave an expressive coloring to the tragic theme. Her efforts elicited frequent applause, and at the end of the fourth act both she and Mr. Castle were called out. As for Mr. Drayton, his *Marcel* excels in many respects all the rôles he has given here. He was in good voice, and sang well throughout. The duet with *Valentine* in the third act was particularly fine. Signor Rosnati made a superb *Raoul*, artistic and pleasing in the highest degree. Mr. Castle sang with all his wonted grace, and with as much as gracefully as ever. The "Ah, Dillo Ancher," in the fourth act was delightfully rendered by him. Mr. Campbell also deserves mention for his share in the music of his part in an agreeable manner, though his upper notes are not so good as formerly. Mrs. Bowler's voice never sounded to better advantage. Its fine quality and flexibility of tone in the *Page's* solo, and song with Castle in the fifth act. As for Mr. Drayton, his *Marcel* excels in many respects all the rôles he has given here. He was in good voice, and sang well throughout. The duet with *Valentine* in the third act was particularly fine. Signor Rosnati made a superb